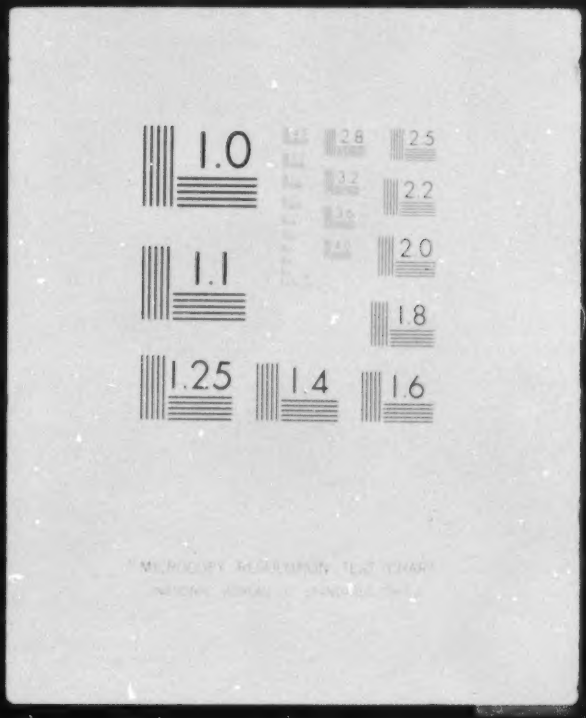
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ABSTRACT

This bibliography on fathering contains over 1000 entries dating from 1941 to 1977. References are organized into 10 sections, each reflecting a major area of interest to theorists, researchers, and clinicians. The ten areas include: (1) role of the father, (2) father and socialization, (3) fathers' contributions to sex role development, (4) fathers and their children's cognitive competence, (5) fathers and infants, (6) fathering and problem behavior in children, (7) children's views on fathering, (8) nontraditional fathering, (9) correlates of urbanization and occupations of fathers, and (10) father absence, loss, or neglect in relation to child behaviors. Some of the entries are annotated. (JMB)

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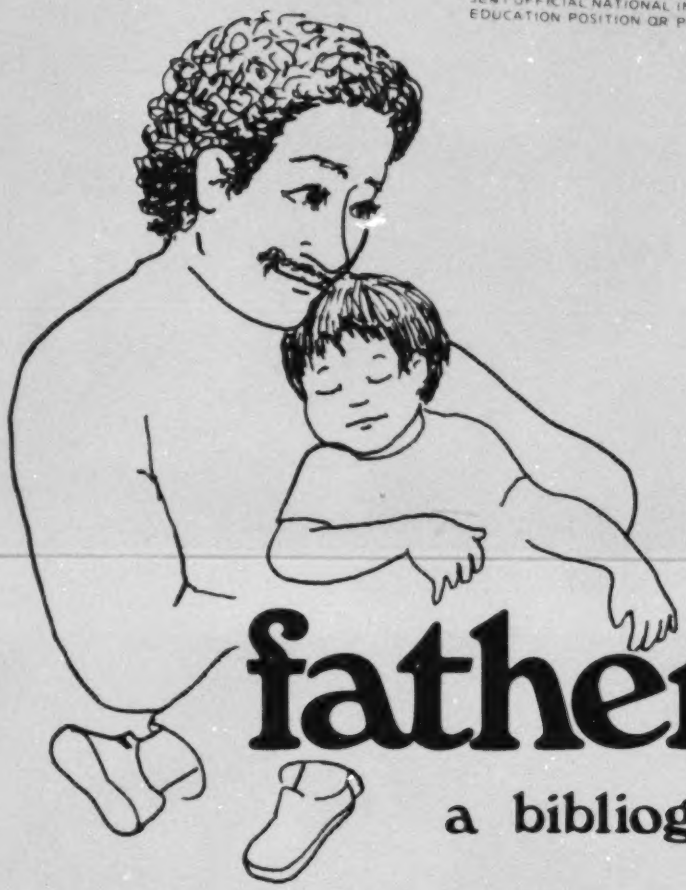

fathering

a bibliography

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Preface

The role of men in rearing children and in nurturing their growth and development has received scant scientific attention even in this--the century in which the child has become a central focus of concern for educators, social scientists and parents. The focus of most research on parent-child relations in the past decades has been the mother-child dyad. Yet the influence of fathers on the achievements of their children and on their grown children's ultimate ability in their time to nourish and care well for the young of future generations can be of deep though unsung significance.

Historically, of course, the major religions have stressed the importance of the father's role in the education of his children and in their nurturing. However many cultures have had beliefs and customs that this paternal role should be minimal during the very early years of life. Yet just these early years are the ones research and theory recognize more and more as crucial to the full flowering later of abilities, understandings, and competencies in work, love, and life in general.

The past few years have seen the growth of a new concern for fathering influences and contributions to optimal child development. The impetus for this new interest in male nurture and involvement in the education of children stems from several sources. One is a growing concern for the increasing number of fatherless families in which children are being reared. Another is a spirit of searching for new family configurations in which both adults and children can be reared comfortably and well and yet avoid some of the stresses of nuclear family living in modern society. Another is simply a reawakening of our ancient recognition of the importance of fathers.

This "fathering" bibliography is divided into 10 sections, each of which reflects a major area to which theorists, researchers and clinicians interested

in fathering have addressed their inquiries and thoughts in the past few decades. Some of the entries are annotated.

It is indeed high time that the loving and intelligent involvement of men (whether as parents, caregivers in educational settings or concerned citizens) in the growth, nourishment, and achievements of our young should receive more intensive research priority as well as vigorous social approval and facilitation by all of us. It is my passionate hope that expanded inquiry into the ways of fathering figures with children and expanded efforts at promulgating positive fathering will be stimulated and furthered by this bibliographical collection.

A. S. H.

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Parents who differed most (one authoritarian and the other nonauthoritarian) tended to have children with the least degree of spontaneity, friendliness, belongingness, and same-sex identification.

Baruch, D., & Wilcox, J. A. A study of sex differences in preschool children, children's adjustment coexistent with interparental tensions. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1944, 64, 281-303.

Interparental tensions have a greater influence on girls than on boys.

Baumrind, D. Child care practices anteceding three patterns of preschool behavior. Genetic Psychology Monographs, 1967, 75, 345-388.

Parents of those children who manifested little self-control or self-reliance and who often retreated from novel experiences tended to be insecure about their ability to influence their children. The father also tended to be a lax reinforcing agent in this group. Children who were self controlled, affiliative, self-reliant and self-assertive had parents who were consistent, loving and demanding.

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Bronson, W. C., Katten, E. S., & Livison, N. Patterns of authority and affection in two generations. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1959, 58, 143-152.

There is a tendency among mothers to emulate their own mothers if they viewed them as authoritarian, whereas fathers tended to resemble their own fathers if the fathers had shown them affection.

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In 5-7 year old children, a boy's "openness to the future is related to his father's life goals while a girl's future orientation is not."

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Eron, L. D., Banta, T. J., Walder, L. O., & Laulicht, J. H. Comparison of data obtained from mothers and fathers on childrearing practices and their relation to child aggression. Child Development, 1961, 32, 457-472.

What the father does in response to the child's home aggression is more likely to influence aggressive behavior of the son than what the mother does. The more punitive father had the more aggressive child in school.

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Hawkes, G. R., Burchinal, L. G., & Gardner, B. Marital satisfaction, personality characteristics and parental acceptance of children. Journal of Consulting Psychology, 1956, 3, 216-221.

There is a low positive relationship for fathers between marital adjustment and parental acceptance of the child and no such relationship for mothers.

Helper, M. M. Learning theory and the self-concept. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1955, 51, 184-194.

Males and females are reported as more likely to describe themselves as similar to the father if the mother approves of him as a model.

Henry, A. F. Family role structure and self blame. Social Forces , 1956, 35, 34-38.

Fathers are more likely to discipline the oldest child.

Hess, T. D. & Handle G. Patterns of aggression in parents and their children. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1956, 89, 199-212.

Hetherington, E. M., & Frankie, G. Effects of parental dominance, warmth, and conflict on imitation in children. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1967, 6, 119-125.

Under high conflict with both parents low in warmth there is a tendency for both sons and daughters to imitate the dominant parent, regardless of sex of the parent. A son's tendency to imitate a dominant father overrides the effects of variations in conflict and warmth.

Hill, R. Family under stress. New York: Harper, 1949.

Hill, R. The strengths of black families. New York: Emerson Hall, 1972.

Hoffman, L. W. The father's role in the family and the child's peer-group adjustment. Merrill-Palmer Quarterly, 1961, 7, 97-105.

Hoffman, M. Power assertion by the parent and its impact on the child. Child Development, 1960, 31, 129-143.

Hoffman measured husband-wife power. When the father is dominant toward the mother, he is dominant toward the child and the pecking order continues into nursery school.

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Lavoie, J. C. Punishment and adolescent self-control. Developmental Psychology, 1973, 8, (1), 16-24.

Lederer, W. Historical consequences of father-son hostility. Psychoanalytic Review. 1967, 54 (2), 52-80.

Lefkowitz, M. M., Walder, L. O., Eron, L. Punishment, identification, and aggression, Merrill-Palmer Quarterly of Development and Behavior, 1963, 9, 859-944.

Eight-year-old children indicated that aggression (in this study of children) increases as parents increasingly rely upon physical punishment for controlling the child's behavior.

Leonard, D. E., Banta, T. J., Walder, L. O., & Laulicht, J. H. Comparison of data obtained from mothers and fathers on childrearing practices and their relation to child aggression. Child Development, 1961, 32, 457-472.

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Levine, J. H. A two parameter model of interaction in father-son status mobility. Behavioral Science, 1972, 17, (5), 455-465.

Liebow, E. Tally's corner: A study of Negro streetcorner men. Boston: Little, Brown, 1967.

Livson, N. Parental behavior and children's involvement with their parents. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1966, 109, 173-194.

Lytton, H. Three approaches to the study of parent-child interaction: A methodological review. Child Development, 1971, 42, 651-684.

McAdoo, J. L. The relationship between observed paternal attitudes, behavior and self-esteem of black pre-school boys and girls. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association, New York, April, 1977.

Martin, C. A., & Benson, L. Parental perceptions of the role of television in parent-child interaction. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1970, 32, 410-414.

Mothering patterns are similar across social class and education, but fathering patterns are not.

Maxwell, J. W. Rural Negro father participation in family activities. Rural Sociology, 1968, 33, 80-83.

Maxwell, P. H., Connor, R., Walters, J. Family member perception of parent role performance. Merrill-Palmer Quarterly of Behavior and Development, 1961, 7, 31-37.

McCord, J., McCord, W., & Howard, A. Family interaction as antecedent to the direction of male aggressiveness. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1963, 66, 239-242.

McCord, W., McCord, J., & Verden, P. Familial and behavioral correlates of dependency in male children. Child Development, 1962, 33, 313-326.

McCord, W., McCord, J., & Howard A. Familial correlates of aggression in nondelinquent male children. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1961, 62, 79-93.

Medinnus, G. R. The relation between parental prescriptions for child and parent roles. Journal of Social Psychology, 1963, 60, 101-106.

Medinnus, G. R., & Johnson, T. M. Parental perceptions of kindergarten children. Journal of Educational Research, 1970, 63, 379-381.

Meissner, W. W. Parental interaction of the adolescent boy. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1965, 107, 225-233.

High school Catholic boys were more likely to perceive their fathers than their mothers as cold and indifferent, old fashioned, less understanding, and less nervous.

Miller, D. R. & Swanson, G. E. The changing American parent. New York: Wiley. 1958.

The parent socializes the child for the adult role he or she is expected to occupy in bureaucratic vs a (formerly) entrepreneurial society.

Mogey, J. M. A century of declining paternal authority. Marriage and Family Living, 1957, 234-239.

Moore, J. E. Antecedents of dependency and autonomy in young children. Dissertation Abstracts, 1965, 26, 1966.

Moulton, R. W., & Stewart, L. H. Parents as models for mobile and low-mobile black males. Vocational Guidance Quarterly, 1971, 19(4), 247-253.

Musgrove, F. University freshmen and their parents' attitudes. Educational Research, 1967, 10, 78-80.

In response to the question, "Who are the people who are most important in your life?" 25.7 percent of the university freshmen students included in the sample referred to their mothers, 24.9 percent indicated their fathers, 16.3 percent referred to other family members, and only 10.7 percent indicated their friends.

Mussen, P. H., Young, H. B., Gaddini, R., & Morante, L. The influence of father-son relationships on adolescent personality and attitudes. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 1963, 4, 3-16.

Nash, J. The psychology of deprivation. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Edinburgh, 1954.

An overly strong attachment between mother and son can be very damaging to the son's development but evidence suggests that a strong attachment between father and child does not often carry the same risks. A strong attachment between father and daughter is less inimical to the girl's normal development than is a strong mother-son attachment to the boy's.

Nichos, R. C. A factor analysis of parental attitudes of fathers. Child Development, 1962, 33, 791-802.

Osofsky, J. D. & Oldfield, S. Children's effects upon parental behavior: Mothers' and father's responses to dependent and independent child behaviors. Paper presented at the 79th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, Washington, DC, Sept. 1971.

Mothers and fathers were first observed separately with their child in structured and unstructured interaction situations. Each parent was also interviewed separately concerning child-rearing attitudes and behaviors. Interviews were videotaped. As predicted, mothers and fathers interacted more, both verbally and physically, when the children acted dependent. Fathers seemed to reinforce daughters' dependent behaviors more than mothers did.

Osofsky, J. and O'Connell, E. Parent-child interaction: Daughters' effects on mothers' and fathers' behaviors, Developmental Psychology, 1972, 7, 157-168.

Results indicated that the children's behavior had an effect upon the parents, with mothers and fathers interacting more and being more controlling when the children were dependent.

Parker, S. & Kleiner, R. J. Social and psychological dimensions of the family role performance of the Negro male. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1969, 31, 500-506.

Parsons, T. Family structure and the socialization of the child. In T. Parsons, R. F. Bales, & Associates. Family, socialization and interaction process. Glencoe, IL: Free Press, 1955.

Parsons, T. and Bales, R. F. Family socialization and interaction process. Free Press, Glencoe, 1955.

Father's role has been characterized as "instrumental." Fathers more often approved of punishment and favored stricter controls, although they also talked more about the negative effects of physical punishment. Parson's theory is that the father is the parent concerned with relating the child to the larger society. Both boys and girls perceived the father (along with males in general) as more instrumentally nurturant and the mother as more affectionately nurturant.

Patterson, C. H. The relationship of Bernreuter personality scores to other parent characteristics, including parent-child behavior. Journal of Social Psychology, 1943, 17, 77-88.

Payne, D. E., & Mussen, P. H. Parent-child relations and father identification among adolescent boys. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1956, 52, 358-362.

Pederson, F. A., Anderson, B. J., & Cain, R. L. An approach to understanding linkages between the parent-infant and spouse relationships Paper presented at the meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, New Orleans, March, 1977.

Radin, N., & Epstein, A. S. Father-child interaction project coding manual. Unpublished Manuscript, University of Michigan, 1973.

Radke, M. J. The relation of parental authority to children's behavior and attitudes. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1946.

Fathers explained the reason for their discipline less frequently than mothers did.

Reuter, M., & Biller, H. B. Perceived paternal nurturance-availability and personality adjustment among college males. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1973, 40, 339-342.

High paternal nurturance combined with at least moderate paternal availability and high paternal availability combined with at least moderate paternal nurturance were related to high scores on the personality adjustment measures.

Roberts, M. R., & Cooper, L. M. Patterns of parental discipline. Journal of Social Psychology, 1967, 71, 257-266.

Rogier, A. Psychological viewpoints with reference to father-son relationship. Gawein, 1967, 15(3), 137-148.

Rosen, B. C. Family structure and value transmission. Merrill-Palmer Quarterly, 1964, 10, 59-76.

Rosenthal, M. J., Ni, E., Finkelstein, M., & Berkwits, G. K. Father-child relationships and children's problems. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1962, 7, 360-373.

Rushing, W. A. Adolescent-parent relationship and mobility aspirations, Social Forces, 1964, 43, 157-166.

Rypma, C. B. The biological bases of the paternal responses. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 335-340.

Schultz, D. Coming up black: Patterns of ghetto socialization. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1969.

Schultz, D. A. Variations in the father role in complete families of the Negro lower-class. Social Science Quarterly, 1968, 49, 651-659.

Sears, R. R. Relation of early socialization experiences to aggression in middle childhood. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1961, 63, 466-492.

Sears, R. R. Relation of early socialization experiences to self-concepts and gender role in middle childhood. Child Development, 1970, 41, 267-289.

Sears, R. R., Rau, L., & Alpert, R. Identification and child rearing. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1965.

Sears, R. R., Whiting, J. W., Nowlis, V. & Sears, P. S. Some child rearing antecedents of dependency and aggression in young children. Genetic Psychology Monographs, 1953, 47, 135-234.

Sethi, R. R. The relation between parental consistency in response to frustration and children's imitation of parental responses. Dissertation Abstracts, 1969, 29, 3382.

In the event of inconsistency between parents concerning response to frustration boys tend to imitate fathers and girls tend to imitate mothers.

Sigel, I. E., Hoffman, M. L., Dreyer, A., & Torgoff, I. Influence techniques used by parents to modify the behavior of their children: A case presentation. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1957, 27, 356-364.

Siskind, A. B. The negotiation of the father-son relationship in normal adolescence. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Smith College School for Social Work, 1972.

Staples, R. Towards a sociology of the black family: A theoretical and methodological assessment. In C. B. Broderick (Ed.), A decade of family research and action. Minneapolis: National Council on Family Relations, 1971.

Starr, B. D. Disciplinary attitudes of both parents and authoritarianism in their children. Dissertation Abstracts, 1965, 26, 3482.

This study investigated the disciplinary roles of mothers and fathers in relation to authoritarianism in boys and girls. The strongest relationships seemed to be between the children's authoritarianism and the discipline attitudes of the parents of the opposite sex.

Stevenson, H., Keen, R., and Knight, R. M. Parents and strangers as reinforcing agents for children's performance. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1963, 67, 183-186.

Stinnett, N., Talley, S., & Walters, J. Parent-child relationships of black and white high school students: A comparison. Journal of Social Psychology, 1973, 91(2), 349-350.

Straus, M. A. The influence of sex of children and social class on instrumental and expressive family roles in a laboratory setting. Sociology and Social Research, 1967, 52, 7-21.

This study examined the influence of sex of a child and social class on instrumental and expressive family roles in a laboratory setting. Fathers tended to exercise more control over their sons than daughters and mothers were more controlling of daughters.

Strodtbeck, F. L. Family interaction, values, and achievement. In McClelland, Baldwin, Bronfenbrenner, and Strodtbeck (Eds.), Talent and Society. New York: Van Nostrand, 1958, Ch. 4.

The son's value orientation is a function of mother-father-child power.

Swan, R. W., & Stavros, H. Child rearing practices associated with the development of cognitive skills of children in low socio-economic areas. Early Child Development and Care, 1973, 2, 23-38.

Parents of pre-school children with effective learning patterns in low socio-economic areas were studied in relation to four dimensions: parental philosophy and values, perception of the child, feeling of competence, and verbal interaction. In these families, parents maintained a helpful and encouraging attitude toward their children as curious adventurers, creative and independent learners, and often interacted with them in situations which were non-conflictual, thus providing a rich verbal environment.

Teo Hauben, W. The black family: Myth and reality. Psychiatry, 1970, 33, 145-173.

Tuck, S. Working with black fathers. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1971, 41, 465-472.

Tuck, S., Jr. A model for working with black fathers. Research Report: Volume 6, Number 11, 1969. Paper presented at the American Orthopsychiatric Association Meeting, California, March, 1970.

An indirect approach may best mobilize many black fathers to provide much of the emotional and positive experiences necessary for the development of their children. A program should establish a "trust working relationship" with a few fathers, have them recruit other fathers, establish father-child activities planned by the fathers, and have the fathers actively involve their wives in group activities. These guidelines were suggested by a pilot project conducted at a preschool center (The King Family Center) located on the near west side of Chicago.

*Valdez, B. Implications of Spanish-American culture on family life. ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 002 629.

Van Manen, C. C. Father roles and adolescent socialization. Adolescence, 1968, 3, 139-152.

Walsh, R. P. Parental rejecting attitudes and control in children. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1968, 24, 185-186.

Walstedt, J. J. The role of the father in the socialization of altruism and "otherness" in women. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Rutgers University, 1974.

Walters, J. Family member perception of parent role performance. Merrill-Palmer Quarterly of Behavior and Development, 1961, 7, 31-37.

Walters, J. & Stinnett, N. Parent-child relationships: A decade review of research. Journal of Marriage and the Family. 1971, 33, (1), 70-111.

Watson, G. Some personality difference in children related to strict or permissive parental discipline. Journal of Psychology, 1957, 44, 227-249.

Fathers showed consistently high strictness on a "How I am bringing up my child" questionnaire.

Watson, J. A. & Kivett, V. R. Influences on the life satisfaction of older fathers. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 482-488.

Weisbrech, S. P. Moral judgment, sex and parental identification in adults. Developmental Psychology, 1970, 2, 396-402.

Werts, C. E. Paternal influence on career choice. Journal of Counseling Psychology, 1968, 15, 48-52.

Wyer, R. S., Jr. Effect of child-rearing attitudes and behavior on children's responses to hypothetical social situations. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1965, 2, 480-486.

Yang, R. K. The father-son dyad: Information transmission and the peer orientation of the son. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Cornell University, 1971.

Yogman, M. The goals and structures of face to face interaction between infants and fathers. Paper presented at the meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, New Orleans, March, 1977.

Zelazo, P. R., Kotelchuk, M., Barber, D. J. Fathers and sons: The experimental facilitation of attachment behaviors. Paper presented at the meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, New Orleans, March, 1977.

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*For information on ERIC documents (ED numbers), see pages 71 and 72.

III. Fathering: Contributions to Sex Role Development

Biller, H. B. Father absence, maternal encouragement, and sex-role development in kindergarten-age boys. Child Development, 1969, 40, 539-546.

Biller, H. B. Father absence and the personality development of the male child. Developmental Psychology, 1970, 2, 181-201.

Biller, H. B., & Bahm, R. M. Father absence, perceived maternal behavior, and masculinity of self-concept among junior high school boys. Developmental Psychology, 1971, 4, 178-181.

Biller, H. B. Father, child, and sex-role. Lexington, Massachusetts: D. C. Heath, 1971.

Biller, H. B. Father dominance and sex-role development in kindergarten age boys. Developmental Psychology, 1969, 1, 87-94.

Biller, H. B. Fathering and female sexual development. Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 1971, 5, 126-138.

Biller, H. B. A note on father absence and masculine development in lower-class Negro and white boys. Child Development, 1968, 39, 1003-1006.

In lower-class Negro and white boys, Biller found that: (a) the father-present boys had more masculine scores than did the father-absent boys, (b) the white boys had more masculine scores than did Negro boys, and (c) the underlying sexual orientation is more influenced by father-absence than are the more manifest aspects of masculinity.

Biller, A. A multiaspect investigation of masculine development in kindergarten boys. Genetic Psychology Monographs, 1968, 76, 89-138.

Biller, H. B., & Borstelmann, L. J. Masculine development: An integrative review. Merrill-Palmer Quarterly, 1967, 13, 253-294.

Biller, H. B., & Weiss, S. D. The father-daughter relationship and the personality development of the female. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1970, 116, 79-93.

Burnham, P. S. Fathers and sons: A longitudinal study of the 506 Yale fathers and their Yale sons. The Journal of Psychology, 1972, 82, 175-186.

Burton, R. V., & Whiting, J. W. M. The absent father and cross-sex identity. Merrill-Palmer Quarterly, 1961, 7, 85-95.

D'Andrade, R. G. Father-absence and cross-sex identification. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Harvard University, 1962.

D'Andrade, R. G. Father absence, identification and identity. Ethos, 1973, 1, 440-455.

Cava, E. L., & Rausch, H. L. Identification and the adolescent boy's perception of his father. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1952, 47, 855-856.

Clavan, S., & Robak, N. Masculinity: Fathers and sons. Youth and Society, 1974, 6(1), 32-48.

Doherty, A. Influence of parental control on the development of feminine sex role and conscience. Developmental Psychology, 1969, 2, 157-158.

Donini, G. P. An evaluation of sex-role identification among father-absent and father-present boys. Psychology, 1967, 4(3), 13-16.

Doyle, E. L. The father-son interaction test. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Florida State University, 1968.

Dunn, P. P. Fathers and sons revisited: The childhood of Vissarian Belinskii. History of Childhood Quarterly: The Journal of Psychohistory, 1974, 1, 389-407.

Emmerich, W. Variations in the parents' role as a function of sex and the child's sex and age. Merrill-Palmer Quarterly of Development and Behavior, 1962, 8, 3-11.

Mothers were generally more nurturant than were fathers. It was also found that parents tended to exert more power toward their same-sex children than toward their opposite-sex children.

Erikson, E. Identity: Youth and crisis. New York: Norton, 1968.

Fish, K. D., & Biller, H. B. Perceived paternal relationships and college females' personal adjustment. Adolescence, 1973, 8, 415-420.

Flammer, D. P. Self-esteem, parent identification and sex role development in preschool age boys and girls. Child Study Journal, 1971, 2(1), 39-45.

Gibson, J. B. The measurement of parental attitudes and their relation to boys' behaviour. British Journal of Educational Psychology, 1968, 38(3), 233-239.

Grando, R., & Ginsberg, B. G. Communication in the father-son relationship: The parent-adolescent relationship development program. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 465-474.

Graves, D., Walters, J., & Stinnet, N. Relationship between perceptions of family life and attitudes concerning father-son interaction. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1974, 124, 303-309.

Correlational research was used to develop a form of Life Scale for university men and to examine their perceptions in relation to selected background characteristics and their attitudes concerning father-son relationships.

Gray, S. W., & Klaus, R. The assessment of parental identification. Genetic Psychology Monographs, 1956, 54, 81-114.

Greenstein, J. Father characteristics and sex typing. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1966, 3, 271-277.

Heilbrun, A. B., Jr. Identification with the father and sex-role development of the daughter. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 411-416.

Herzog, E., & Sudia, C. E. Boys in fatherless families. (U.S. DHEW, Number OCD 72-33). Washington, D.C.: Children's Bureau, 1971.

Hetherington, E. M. A developmental study of the effects of sex of the dominant parent on sex role preference, identification, and imitation in children. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1965, 2, 188-194.

Hetherington, E. M. The effects of familial variables on sex role typing, parent child similarity and imitation in children. In Minnesota Symposium on Child Development (Vol. I) 1976.

Hetherington, E. M. Effects of father absence on personality development in adolescent daughters. Developmental Psychology, 1972, 7, 313-326.

The effects of the father absence on daughters appear during adolescence and are manifested mainly as an inability to interact appropriately with males.

Hetherington, E. M. Effects of paternal absence on sex-typed behaviors in Negro and white preadolescent males. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1966, 4, 87-91.

Hetherington, E. M. Sex typing, aggression, and dependency. In Spencer and Kass, Perspective in Child Psychology: Research and Review. New York: McGraw Hill, 1969.

Hetherington, E. M., & Deur, J. L. The effects of father absence on child development. Young Children, 1971, 26(4), 233-248.

The father-absent adolescent girl showed one of two kinds of disruption of her heterosexual behaviors.

Hetherington, E. M., & Deur, J. L. The effects of father absence in child development. In W. W. Hartup (Ed.), The Young Child: Review of Research, Washington, D.C.: National Association for the Education of Young Children, 1972.

Hoffman, M. L. Father absence and conscience development. Developmental Psychology, 1971, 4, 400-406.

Hoffman, M. L. Identification and conscience development. Child Development, 1971, 42(4), 1071-1082.

Inselberg, R. M. Personality attributes associated with various mechanisms of masculine identification. Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie Inst. of Technology, 1964. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 016 249).

No significant differences were found in the personality characteristics of boys in the high masculinity range who perceived their fathers as either nurturant or punitive. Personality mechanisms of high masculinity boys seem to develop independently of the identification mechanisms.

Johnson, M. M. Sex role learning in the nuclear family. Child Development, 1963, 34, 319-333.

The father adds the specifically feminine elements to the girl child's initial expressiveness, by appreciative attitude for her being attractive. With son the father is close but demanding, thus giving the boy a push toward instrumental competence that socialization requires.

Kagan, J. Acquisition and significance of sex typing and sex role identity. In M. L. Hoffman & L. W. Hoffman (Eds.), Review of Child Development Research. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1964.

Keller, P. A., & Morray, E. J. Imitative aggression with adult male and female models in father absent and father present Negro boys. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1973, 122, 217-221.

Kitahara, M. Significance of the father for the son's masculine identity. Behavior Science Research, 1975, 10, 1-17.

Kohlberg, L. A. A cognitive-developmental analysis of children's sex-role concepts and attitudes. In E. E. Maccoby (Ed.), The Development of Sex Differences. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1966.

Lansky, L. The family structure also affects the model: Sex-role attitudes in parents of preschool children. Merrill-Palmer Quarterly, 1967, 13(2), 139-150.

Levi, D., Stierlin, H., & Savard, R. J. Fathers and sons: The interlocking crises of integrity and identity. Psychiatry, 1972, 35(1), 48-56.

Lewis, M. Parents and children: Sex-role development. School Review, 1972, 80, 229-240.

Lynn, D. B. Fathers and sex-role development. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 403-410.

Lynn, D. B. The process of learning parental and sex-role identification. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1966, 28, 466-470.

Lynn, D. B. A note on sex differences in the development of masculine and feminine identification. Psychological Review, 1959, 66, 126-135.

Margolin, G., & Patterson, G. R. Differential consequences provided by mothers and fathers for their sons and daughters. Developmental Psychology, 1975, 11, 537-538.

Mischel, W. Sex typing and socialization. In P. H. Mussen (Ed.), Carmichael's Manual of Child Psychology (3rd Ed.), Vol. II.New York: Wiley, 1970.

Mussen, P. Some antecedents and consequences of masculine sex typing in adolescent boys. Psychological Monographs, 1961, 75(2).

Mussen, P., &Distler, L. Child rearing antecedents of masculine identification in kindergarten boys. Child Development, 1960, 31, 89-100.

Mussen, P. H., & Distler, L. Masculinity, identification and father-son relationships. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1959, 59, 350-356.

Fathers who have a positive, affectionate relationship with their sons seem to have sons who are more likely to model themselves after their father. If the father is high in traditional masculinity and is warm, the son is likely to be high in traditional masculinity as well.

Mussen, P. H., & Rutherford, E. Parent-child relations and parental personality in relation to young children's sex role preferences. Child Development, 1962, 34, 589-607.

Nelson, E. A., & Vangen, P. M. The impact of father absence upon heterosexual behaviors and social development of preadolescent girls in a ghetto environment. Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, 197 , 6(1), 165-166.

Ripin, A. Fathers and sons. Journal of Emotional Education, 1971, 11, 157-163.

Robinson, B. E. Sex-typed attitudes, sex-typed contingency behaviors, and personality traits of male caregivers. Paper presented at the meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, New Orleans, March, 1977.

Rosenberg, B. G., & Sutton-Smith, B. Family interaction effects on masculinity-femininity. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1968, 8, 117-120.

Rothbart, M. K., & Maccoby, E. E. Parents' differential reactions to sons and daughters. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1966, 4, 237-243.

Mothers tended to respond more permissively toward what was reportedly a boy's voice and fathers responded more permissively toward the girl's voice.

Santrock, J. W. Paternal absence, sex typing, and identification. Developmental Psychology, 1970, 2, 264-272.

Sears, P. S. Child rearing factors related to playing of sex-typed roles. American Psychologist, 1953, 8, 431. (Abstract)

Boys whose fathers are highly rewarding and affectionate have been found to adopt the father-role in doll play activities.

Spock, B. How fathers can teach their children sexual equality. Redbook Magazine, January, 1975.

Thompson, N. L., Schwartz, D. M., McCandless, B. R., & Edwards, D. A. Parent-child relationships and sexual identity in male and female homosexuals and heterosexuals. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1973, 41, 120-127.

Torgoff, I. Parents' differential sex-typing control attitudes and family structure. Paper presented at the meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, New York, April 1967.

Weaver, F. J. Selected aspects of father-daughter interaction and daughter's instrumentalness in late adolescence. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, 1968.

IV. Fathers and Their Children's Cognitive Competence

Acuff, N. H. Paternal effectiveness in a selected cognitive task. ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 069 329.

Andersland, P. B. Parental rejection and adolescent academic achievement. Dissertation Abstracts, 1968, 28(11-B), 4751.

Baumrind, D. & Black, A. E. Socialization practices associated with dimensions of competence in preschool boys and girls. Child Development, 1967, 38, 291-327.

Paternal consistent discipline was associated with independence and assertiveness in boys and with affiliativeness in girls. Paternal practices which were intellectually stimulating and even involved some tension, as firmness in discipline, were associated with competence in the young child.

Becker, W. C. Parents are teachers. Champaign, IL: Research Press, 1971.

Biller, H. B., & Meredith, D. Father power. New York: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1975.

Fatherhood is a basic part of being masculine and a legitimate focus of a man's life. Major portion of book is devoted to the father's role in child development. Topics include: father's role in encouraging independence and achievement; father's influence on the way children relate to others; effect of father-child relationship and IQ.

Biller, H. B. Paternal and sex-role factors in cognitive and academic functioning. In J. K. Cole & R. Dienstbier, (Eds.), Nebraska Symposium on Motivation 1973. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1974, 83-123.

Biller, H. B. Paternal deprivation, cognitive functioning and the feminized classroom. In A. Davids, (Ed.) Child Personality and Psychopathology: Current Topics, Vol. I. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1974.

Bing, E. Effect of childrearing practices on development of differential cognitive abilities. Child Development, 1963, 34, 631-648.

Blanchard, R., & Biller, H. B. Father availability and academic performance among third-grade boys. Developmental Psychology, 1971, 4, 301-305.

Academic performance of boys in a high father-present (more than 2 hours per day) group was found to be very superior to that of boys in early father-absent (before age 5), later father-absent (after age 5), and low father-present (less than 6 hours per week) groups.

Boerger, P. H. The relationship of boys' intellectual achievement behavior to parental involvement, aspirations, and accuracy of IQ estimate. Dissertation Abstracts International, 1971, 31, 5191.

Busse, T. V. Child-rearing antecedents of flexible thinking. Developmental Psychology, 1969, 1, 585-591.

Carlsmith, L. Effect of early father absence on scholastic aptitude. Harvard Educational Review, 1964, 34, 3-21.

Christopher, S. A. Parental relationship and value orientation as factors in academic achievement. Personnel and Guidance Journal, 1967, 45, 921-925.

Clarke, P. A. A study of school behavior: Effects upon boys of father absence in the home. Dissertation Abstracts, 1964, 25(3), 3097.

Cottle, T. J. Father perceptions, sex role identity and the prediction of school performance. Education and Psychological Measurement, 1968, 28, 861-886.

Cox, G. G. The effect of parent-child relationships on intelligence and achievement in children. University of California, Doctoral Dissertation, 1962.

For 60 gifted 4-6th graders, fathers and mothers showed a predominate pattern of affection, setting firm limits and positive relationships. Fathers especially set high expectations for their gifted high-achieving children.

Crandall, V. C., & Battle, E. S. The antecedents and adult correlates of academic and intellectual achievement effort. In J. P. Hill (Ed.) Minnesota Symposia on Child Psychology. Vol. 4, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1970.

Crandall, V. C., & Katkovsky, W. Parental antecedents of motivational determinants of intellectual achievement behavior. ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 020 223.

Parents who maintain supportive, positive relationships with their children are most likely to foster beliefs in self-achievement than are parents whose relationships are punitive, rejecting, and critical. Moreover, father-child interactions seem to influence the child's internal-external control more strongly than do mother-child relationships.

Crandall, V. J., Dewey, R., Katkovsky, W., & Preston, A. Parents' attitudes and behaviors and grade-school children's academic achievements. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1964, 104, 53-66.

David, M. Educational achievement, its causes and effects. Ann Arbor, Michigan, Michigan University, 1961.ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 002 984.

Education of the father was the most powerful predictor of children's education.

Deal, T. N., & Montgomery, L. L. Techniques fathers use in teaching their young sons. Paper presented at the meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Minneapolis, 1971.

Professional fathers verbalized more, used more complete sentences and used more verbal rewards than non-professional fathers.

Dreyer, A. S. Family interaction and cognitive style: Situation and cross-sex effects. Presented at the Symposium "Beyond father absence: Conceptualization of father effects" at the meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Denver, April 12, 1975.

Elder, G. H. Family structure and educational attainment: A cross-national analysis. American Sociological Review, 1965, 30, 81-96.

Ellis, D. P., & Wiggins, J. E. Cooperation, aggression and learning in a bi-racial classroom (The socialization of academic behavior among Negro junior high school students). ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 026 442.

Educational and occupational level of fathers, their administration of rewards, and also the frequency with which reward is coupled with school achievement are particularly relevant factors for the socialization of academic behavior in low-income students.

Epstein, A., & Radin, N. Motivational components related to father behavior and cognitive functioning in pre-schoolers, Child Development, 1975, 46, 831-839.

Epstein, A. S., & Radin, N. Paternal expectations, paternal behavior, and child performance. Manuscript submitted for publication, 1975.

Freeberg, N. E., & Payne, D. T. Parental influence on cognitive development in early childhood: A review. Child Development, 1967, 38, 65-87.

Goldstein, H. S., & Peck, R. Maternal differentiation, father absence and cognitive differentiation in children. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1973, 29, 370-373.

Grunebaum, M. G., Hurwitz, I., Prentice, N. M., & Sperry, B. M. Fathers of sons with primary neurotic learning inhibition. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1962, 32, 462-473.

Hall, M. D. Parent-child interaction in latency-age boys with learning inhibitions. Dissertation Abstracts, 1964, 25, 2610.

Sons who identified with less adequate fathers were not significantly more schizoid than were sons who identified with more adequate fathers.

Fathers of children with learning inhibitions showed a greater lack of warmth, a lower degree of self-esteem, and a higher degree of child-rearing anxiety. Fathers were significantly more punitive.

Hawkins, L. F. Child-rearing learning interests of fathers of first grade children. Home Economics Research Journal, 1974, 2, 194-199.

Heilbrun, A. B., Jr., Harrell, S. N., & Gillard, B. J. Perceived childrearing attitudes of fathers and cognitive control in daughters. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1967, 111(1), 29-40.

Henderson, E. H., & Long, B. H. Personal-social correlates of academic success among disadvantaged school beginners. Journal of School Psychology, 1971, 9(2), 101-113.

Henry, B. V. L. Father to son reading: Its effect on boys' reading achievement. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Syracuse University, 1974.

Herzog, J. D. Father-absence and boys' school performance in Barbados. Human Organization, 1974, 33, 71-83.

In this community, paternal absence during the first 2 years of life seems beneficial to the boys' later performance, as does paternal presence during the third through fifth years.

Hurley, J. Parental acceptance-rejection and children's intelligence. Merrill-Palmer Quarterly of Development and Behavior, 1965, 11, 19-31.

A positive relationship between parental acceptance and children's intelligence was noted. Maternal acceptance was not found to be more closely related to children's IQ than was paternal acceptance.

James, A. N., & Pafford, W. N. The relationship between academic achievement in science and father's occupation. Science Education, 1973, 57, 37-41.

Jordan, B. E., Radin, N., & Epstein, A. Paternal behavior and intellectual functioning in preschool. Developmental Psychology, 1975, 11, 407-408.

Katkovsky, W., Crandall, V. C., & Good, S. Parental antecedents of children's beliefs in internal-external control of reinforcements in intellectual achievement situations. Child Development, 1967, 38, 765-776.

Katkovsky, W., Preston, A., & Crandall, V. J. Parents' achievement attitudes and their behavior with their children in achievement situations. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1964, 104, 105-121.

Kriesberg, L. Rearing children for educational achievement in fatherless families. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1967, 29, 288-301.

Landy, F., Rosenberg, B. G., & Sutton-Smith, B. The effect of limited father absence on cognitive development. Child Development, 1969, 941-944.

Lessing, E. E., Zagorin, S. W., & Nelson, D. WISC subtest and IQ score correlates of father absence. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1970, 117, 181-195.

Maccoby, E. E., & Rau, L. Differential cognitive abilities (Final Report U.S. Office of Education, Cooperative Research Project No. 1040). 1962.

Mehryar, A. H. Father's education, family size and children's intelligence and academic performance in Iran. International Journal of Psychology, 1972, 7(1), 47-50.

Mercer, C. M. Reading and its relationship with parental identification and personality in a college population. Dissertation Abstracts, 1969, 29, 2621-2622.

College males classified as poor readers identified significantly more with their mothers than they did with their fathers.

Mueller, E. J. The effects of father absence on work analysis skills among Head Start children. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association, Washington, D. C., March, 1975.

For the most disadvantaged children (those selected for Title I Programs) the absence of the father may be a possible cause of low word analysis test scores.

Osborn, M. E. The impact of differing parental educational level on the educational achievement, attitude, aspiration, and expectation of the child. Journal of Educational Research, 1971, 65(4), 163-167.

Peppin, B. H. Parental understanding, parental acceptance and the self concept of children as a function of academic over and under achievement. Dissertation Abstracts, 1963, 23, 4422-4423.

Parents of over-achievers showed significantly greater understanding of their children, anticipate their children's responses to certain questions with greater accuracy and were significantly more accepting of their children than were parents of under-achievers.

Radin, N. The father and academic, cognitive, and intellectual development. In M. E. Lamb (Ed.), The role of the father in child development. New York: Wiley, 1976.

Radin, N. Father-child interaction and the intellectual functioning of four-year-old boys. Developmental Psychology, 1972, 6(2), 353-362.

To determine the relationship between parental childrearing practices, sex-role preference, and intellectual functioning in young boys, 21 lower class and 21 middle class white fathers were observed at home interacting with their 4-year-old sons. Binet, the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test, and Brown's "It" Scale were subsequently administered to the children. In the total sample, the boys' IQ was positively correlated with paternal nurturance, and negatively correlated with paternal restrictiveness. There was a significant negative association in the lower-class sub-sample between IQ and a male sex preference.

Radin, N. Observed paternal behaviors as antecedents of intellectual functioning in young boys. Developmental Psychology, 1973, 8(3), 369-376.

Paternal nurturance and some of its components were correlated significantly and positively with the children's IQ scores in the retesting, suggesting that these paternal behaviors may foster cognitive development. Indications were also found that other paternal behaviors may affect the intellectual growth of the child.

Radin, N., & Epstein, A. Observed paternal behavior and the intellectual functioning of preschool boys and girls. Paper presented at the Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Denver, April 1975.

To assess the relationship between paternal behavior and the intellectual functioning of preschool boys and girls, 180 white fathers from middle, working, and lower classes (as defined by the Hollingshead-Redlich scale) were observed at home interacting with their 4-year-olds (99 boys and 81 girls). Sessions were tape recorded. The number of father behaviors occurring in a 30-minute period was computed according to 25 pre-selected categories. The children were subsequently tested on the Stanford-Binet intelligence scale and on a set of standardized Piagetian tasks to assess their intellectual competence. Significant differences were found in the relationship between the behaviors of fathers in different social classes and the measures of their sons' cognitive functioning; but no such significant correlations were found between father behaviors and daughters' cognitive measures.

Reppucci, N. D. Parental education, sex differences, and performance on cognitive tasks among two-year-old children. Developmental Psychology, 1971, 4, 248-253.

Rosen, B. C., & D'Andrade, R. The psychological origins of achievement motivation. Sociometry, 1959, 22, 185-218.

Santrock, J. W. Relation of type and onset of father absence to cognitive development. In F. Rebelsky and L. Dorman (Eds.), Child Development and Behavior. (2nd Ed.) New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1973.

While father absence due to divorce, desertion, or separation had the most negative influence in the initial 2 years of the child's life for boys and girls, father absence due to death was the most detrimental when it occurred in the 6-9 year old period of the boy's life.

Sciara, F. J. Effects of father absence on the educational achievement of urban black children. Child Study Journal, 1975, 5, 45-55.

Achievement test scores in reading and arithmetic of 300 children from father absent homes and 773 children from father present homes were collected over a two year period and analyzed by utilizing the variables of year, sex, family status and intelligence. These test scores were from fourth grade black youngsters from eight Model Cities schools located in a low income area. Significant differences favored the academic achievement of both boys and girls from father present homes in the two test areas. Father absence had a much greater effect on the achievement scores of boys and girls in this study whose measured IQ was above 100. Significant differences were found favoring the academic achievement of both boys and girls from father present homes in the test areas of reading and arithmetic achievement test scores.

Sciara, F. J., & Jantz, R. K. Father absence and its apparent effect on the reading achievement of black children from low income families. Journal of Negro Education, 1974, 43, 221-227.

In a study of 1073 black fourth graders from a low income area in a large metropolitan area, those from father present homes achieved a significantly higher reading achievement score than those coming from father absent homes.

Shaw, M. C., & White, D. L. The relationship between parent-child identification and academic under-achievement. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1965, 21, 10-13.

Male achievers were found to have identified much more closely with their fathers than they did with their mothers while female achievers were found to identify much more closely with their mothers than they did with their fathers. There was a strong tendency for the mothers and the fathers of the achieving females to agree more strongly than the mothers and fathers of under achievers in the perception of their daughters.

Sheldon, E. Parental child-rearing attitudes and their relationship to cognitive functioning of their preadolescent sons. Dissertation Abstracts, 1968, 29, 4370.

Children of more educated fathers evidenced greater originality than children of less educated fathers.

Solomon D. Dimensions of achievement-related behavior among lower-class Negro parents. ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 021 004.

Subjects were 72 sets of Negro parents of fifth-grade children in a predominately lower-class Negro school. The interactions of parents and child as the youngster solved eight tasks were observed in the home by two investigators. The tasks involved verbal and non-verbal responses, and "convergent" and "divergent" thinking. Parental behavior in helping the child with the problems was measured.

Solomon, D., Houlihan, K., Busse, T., & Parelius, R. Parent behavior and child academic achievement, achievement striving, and related personality characteristics. Genetic Psychology Monographs, 1971, 83, 173-273.

Sutton-Smith, B. The interaction of father-absence and sibling-presence on cognitive abilities. ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 020 024.

The effect of the father-absence is more deleterious to males than females except where the male is an only child.

Werts, C. E., & Watley, D. J. Paternal influence on talent development. Journal of Counseling Psychology, 1972, 19(5), 367-373.

Sons and daughters excel in particular skills which the father uses in his occupation.

Torgoff, I., & Dreyer, A. S. Achievement-inducing and independence-granting-synergistic parental role components; relation to daughters' parental role orientation and level of aspiration. Paper presented at the meeting of the American Psychological Association, New York, 1961.

Turner, J. H. Enterpreneurial environments and the emergence of achievement motivation in adolescent males. Sociometry, 1970, 33, 147-165.

Veasey, J. Black youth's reading skills and achievements from single parent homes with others as head of the household compared with those where both parents were present. Journal of Afro-American Issues, 1974, 2(3), 267-280.

Vroegh, K. The relationship of sex of teacher and father presence-absence to academic achievement. ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 070 026.

V. Fathers and Infants

Babies have fathers too. American Journal Nursing, 1971, 71, 1980-1.

Ban, P. L., & Lewis, M. Mothers and fathers, girls and boys: Attachment behavior in the one-year-old. Merrill-Palmer Quarterly, 1974, 20, 195-204.

Biller, H. B. Include the father in pregnancy. Sexual Behavior, 1972, 2, 47.

Bradley, R. A. Husband-coached childbirth. New York: Harper and Row, 1965.

Burlingham, D. The preoedipal infant-father relationship. Psychoanalytic Studies of the Child, 1973, 28, 23-47.

Clarke-Stewart, A. The father's impact on mother and child. Paper presented at the meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development, New Orleans, March, 1977.

The higher the child's intelligence performance at 15 months, the more likely it was that the father played with the baby at 30 months. The chain of family interactions may be from mother to infant to father.

Cohen, L. J., & Campos, J. J. Father, mother and stranger as elicitors of attachment behavior in infancy. Developmental Psychology, 1974, 10, 146-154.

Coley, S. B., Jr., & James, B. E. Delivery: A trauma for fathers? The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 359-364.

Cronenwett, L. R., & Newmark, L. L. Father's responses to childbirth. Nursing Research, 1974, 23, 210-217.

Fagot, B. J. Sex differences in toddlers' behavior and parental reaction. Developmental Psychology, 1974, 10, 554-558.

Fein, R. A. Men's entrance to parenthood. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 341-350.

Forbes, R. A new role for expectant fathers. Midwife and Health Visitor, 1972, 8, 166-168.

Gerwitz, H. B., & Gerwitz, J. L. Visiting and caretaking patterns for kibbutz infants; age and sex trends. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1968, 38, 427-433.

The visiting and caretaking patterns for kibbutz infants found that fathers tended to visit their male children longer than their female children, mothers tended to visit both their male and female children in equal time.

Gordon, I. Parent child transactions and infant competence. Research Training Proposal. 1975.

A study of differences between mothers and fathers in their affective interaction with infants and reactions of parents to interactions at one year.

Greenberg, M., & Morris, N. Engrossment--the newborn's impact upon the father. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1974, 44, 520-531.

Kauffman, A. L. Mothers and fathers verbal interactions with children learning language. Paper presented at the meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association, Boston, April, 1977.

Fathers' speech to toddlers (recorded during free play interactions) did not differ significantly from the mothers' on measures of speech complexity.

Knox, D., Gilman, R. C. The first year of fatherhood. Paper presented at the National Council on Family Relations, Missouri, 1974.

One hundred and two first-time fathers responded to a questionnaire regarding their preparation for an adaptation to fatherhood. Most fathers had little preparation for their role and participated minimally in the day-to-day care of their new baby.

Kotelchuck, M., Zelazo, P. R., Kagan, J., & Spelke, E. Infant reaction to parental separations when left with familiar and unfamiliar adults. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1975, 126, 255-262.

Kotelchuck, M. The infant's relationship to the father: Experimental evidence. In M. E. Lamb (Ed.) The role of the father in child development. New York: Wiley, 1976.

Kotelchuck, M. The nature of the child's tie to his father. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Harvard University, 1972.

Lacoursiere, R. The mental health of the prospective father: A new indication for therapeutic abortion? Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, 1972, 36, 645-650.

Lamb, M. The sociability of two-year-olds with their mothers and fathers. Child Psychiatry and Human Development, 1975, 5, 182-188.

Lamb, M. E. A defense of the concept of attachment. Human Development, 1974, 17, 376-385.

Lamb, M. Development and function of parent-infant relationships in the first two years of life. Paper presented at the meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, New Orleans, March, 1977.

Lamb, M. E. Effects of stress and cohort on mother-and-father-infant interaction. Developmental Psychology, 1976, 12 (5), 435-443.

Lamb, M. E. The development of mother-and-father-infant attachment in the second year of life. Developmental Psychology, 1977, 13, in press.

Lamb, M. E. Father-infant and mother-infant interaction in the first year of life. Child Development, 1977, 48, 167-181.

Lamb, M. E. Development and function of parent infant relationships in the first two years of life. Paper presented at the meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development, New Orleans, March, 1977.

Fathers are involved in different types of experiences for the baby in comparison to mothers. Mothers were more likely to hold their babies for caretaking while fathers were more likely to hold their babies to play. Fathers made themselves salient to sons especially at the beginning of the second year of life. Fathers were rated higher in their ability to engage the infant in play.

Lamb, M. E. Interactions between eight-month-old children and their fathers and mothers. In M. E. Lamb (Ed.) The role of the father in child development. New York: Wiley, 1976.

Lamb, M. E. Interactions between two-year-olds and their mothers and fathers. Psychological Reports, 1976, 38, 447-450.

Lamb, M. E. Parent-infant interaction in 8-month-olds, Child Psychiatry & Human Development, in press.

Lamb, M. E. A reexamination of the infant social world. Human Development, 1976, 7, 56-63.

Lamb, M. E. The sociability of two-year-olds with their mothers and fathers. Child Psychiatry and Human Development, 1975, 5, 182-188.

Lamb, M. E. Twelve-month olds and their parents: Interaction in a laboratory playroom. Developmental Psychology, 1976, 12, 237-244.

Lamb, M. E., & Lamb, J. E. The nature and importance of the father-infant relationship. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 379-386.

Leifer, A., Leiderman, P. H., Barnett, C. R., & Williams, J. A. Effects of mother-infant separation on maternal attachment behavior. Child Development, 1972, 43, 1203-1218.

Attachment to an infant may require physical contact with that infant from very early in the infant's life. Since fathers rarely have extensive physical contact with the newborn, it's at least conceivable that their presumed lesser attachment comes from too little contact.

Liebenberg, B. Expectant fathers. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1967, 37, 358-359.

Liebenberg, B. Expectant fathers. Child and Family, 1969, 8, 265-277.

Mitchell, G., Redican, W. K., & Gomber, J. Males can raise babies. Psychology Today, 1974, 7, 63-68.

O'Leary, S. E. Mother-father-infant interaction in the first two days of life. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1972.

Parke, R. Father infant interaction. In M. H. Klaus & M. A. Trause (Eds.) Maternal attachment and mothering disorders. Sausalito, California: Johnson & H. Johnson, 1974.

Parke, R. D. Mother-father-newborn interaction: Effects of maternal medication, labor, and sex of infant. Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, Hawaii, 1972.

The father was twice as likely as the mother to hold the infant and equaled her in the extent to which he looked at, touched, and vocalized to the infant. Both mothers and fathers touched male babies significantly more than females. Amount of maternal medication altered the subsequent social interactions between baby and parents.

Parke, R. D., & O'Leary, S. Father-mother-infant interaction in the newborn period: Some findings, some observations, and some unresolved issues. In K. Riegel & J. Meacham (Eds.) The developing individual in a changing world (Vol. 2) Social and environmental issues. The Hague: Mouton, 1975.

Parke, R. D., & Sawin, D. B. The family in early infancy: Social interactional and attitudinal analyses. Paper presented at the meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development, New Orleans, March, 1977.

Parke, R. D., & Sawin, D. B. The father's role in infancy: A re-evaluation. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 365-372.

Pedersen, F. A. Mother, father and infant as an interactive system. Paper read at the symposium, Fathers and infants, at the meeting of the American Psychological Association, Chicago, September, 1975.

Pedersen, F. A., Anderson, B. J., & Cain, R. L. An approach to understanding linkages between the parent-infant and spouse relationships. Paper presented at the meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development, New Orleans, March, 1977.

Pedersen, F. A., & Robson, K. S. Father participation in infancy. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1969, 39, 466-472.

Pedersen, F. A., Rubenstein, J., & Yarrow, L. J. Father absence in infancy. Paper presented at the meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Philadelphia, March, 1973.

Rebelsky, F., & Hanks, C. Fathers' verbal interaction with infants in the first three months of life. Child Development, 1971, 42 (1), 63-68.

Fathers spend little time vocalizing to their infants and the number of interactions varies by time of day, age and sex of infant and the kind of activity occurring during the interaction.

Rendina, I., & Dickerscheid, J. D. Father involvement with first-born infants. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 373-378.

Ross, G., Kagan, J., Zelazo, P., & Kotelchuck, M. Separation protest in infants in home and laboratory. Developmental Psychology, 1975, 11, 256-257.

Salk, L. Being an involved father. In What you should know about parenthood, an Audio Casette Program. Visual Education Corporation, 1975.

Salk, L. Preparing for parenthood. New York: David McKay, 1974.

Schaefer, G. The expectant father. New York: Barnes and Noble, 1972.

Childrens Bureau, Washington, D.C.: So you're going to be a father. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1973.

Soule, A. B., III. The pregnant couple. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Louisiana 1974.

Spelke, E., Zelazo, P., Kagan, J., & Kotelchuck, M. Father interaction and separation protest. Developmental Psychology, 1973, 9, 83-90.

Staples, R. E. Educating the black male at various class levels for marital roles. Family Coordinator, 1970, 19 (2), 164-167.

Swartz, R. A father's view. Children Today, April, 1977.

Wainwright, W. Fatherhood as a precipitant of mental illness. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1966, 123, 40-44.

> Parents with infants were more resentful of each other and had many more arguments than those in any other stage of marriage.

Wente, A. S., & Crockenberg, S. Transition to fatherhood: Lamaze preparation, adjustment difficulty and the husband-wife relationship. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 351-358.

Willemsen, E., Falherty, D., Heaton, C., & Ritchey, F. G. Attachment behavior of one-year-olds as a function of mothers vs. fathers, sex of child, session, and toys. Genetic Psychology Monographs, 1974, 90, 305-324.

Yogman, M. The goals and structure of face to face interaction between infants and fathers. Paper presented at the meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development, New Orleans, March, 1977.

Zelazo, P. R., Kotelchuck, M., Barber, & David, J. Fathers and sons: The experimental facilitation of attachment behaviors. Paper presented at the meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development, New Orleans, March, 1977.

VI. Fathering and Problem Behavior in Children

These references refer to father-child relationships and influences where behavioral problems exist. Topics include crime and delinquency, emotional adjustment and pathology, and sexual problems.

Alkire, A. A. Enactment of social power and role behavior in families of disturbed and nondisturbed preadolescents. Developmental Psychology, 1972, 7, 270-276.

Allen, D. E., & Samhu, H. S. Alienation, hedonism and life-vision of delinquents. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 1967, 58, 325-329.

For non-delinquents it was found that the stronger the affection for the father, the better vision they tended to show in planning their future lives.

Anderson, L. M. Personality characteristics of parents of neurotic, aggressive, and normal boys. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1969, 33, 575-581.

Anderson, L. S. Fantasied and consciously perceived parent-child interactions in psychosomatic skin dosorders. Dissertation Abstracts, 1965, 26, 3482-3483.

On the covert level, neurodermatitis patients experience the father as uninvolved and psychologically absent from the family interaction pattern.

Anderson, R. E. Where's Dad? Paternal deprivation and delinquency. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1968, 18, 641-649.

Andry, R. G. Faulty paternal and maternal child relationships, affection and delinquency. British Journal of Delinquency, 1960, 97, 329-340.

Delinquent boys perceived that they were more loved by their mothers than by their fathers. They felt their fathers particularly were deficient in the use of praise.

Andry, R. Delinquency and parental pathology. London: Methuen, 1960.

Andry, R. G. Paternal and maternal roles and delinquency. In Deprivation of maternal care: A re-assessment of its effects. Geneva: World Health Organization, Public Health Papers No. 14, 1962.

Apperson, L. B., & McAdoo, W. G. Parental factors in the childhood of homosexuals. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1968, 73, 201-206.

Bailey, M. M. Vocal and verbal communication of emotion by parents of schizophrenic and nonpsychotic, disturbed adolescents and young adults. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, 1972.

Bandura, A. Relationship of family patterns to child behavior disorders. Progress Report, USPHS, Project M-1734, Stanford University, 1960.

Bandura, A., & Walters, R. H. Dependency conflicts in aggressive delinquents. Journal of Social Issues, 1958, 14, 52-65.

Delinquent boys came from homes where the parents dealt with the children unconsistently, the fathers rejected the sons, and the parents disciplined the sons with a great deal of physical force.

Baruch, D. A study of reported tension in interparental relationships as co-existent with behavior adjustment in young children. Journal of Experimental Education, 1937, 6 (2), 187-204.

Marital tension over sex, ascendance-submission relationship, and inability to talk things through are related to maladjustment in the child.

Becker, W. C., Petersen, D. R., Hellmar, L. A., Shoemaker, D. J., & Quay, H. C. Factors in parental behavior and personality as related to problem behavior in children. Journal of Consulting Psychology, 1959, 23, 107-118.

Becker, W. C., Petersen, D. R., Lurie, Z., Shoemaker, D. J., & Heller, L. A. Relations of factors derived from parent interview ratings to behavior problems of five-year-olds. Child Development, 1962, 33, 509-535.

A high degree of hostility of both parents as well as the use of physical punishment was related to aggressive behavior in children.

Biller, H. B., & Davids, A. Parent-child relations, personality development, and psychopathology. In A. Davids (Eds.) Issues in Abnormal Child Psychology. Monterey, California: Brooks/Cole, 1973, 48-77.

Bourgeois, M. An "Anadyomene" schizophrenic (or the role of the father). Annales Médico-Psychologiques, 1966, 1, 720-724.

Bourgeois, M., & Henry, P. The parricide and his father. Annales Médico-Psychologiques, 1967, 1 (4), 595-600.

Boyer, A. Effects of inadequate mothering and inadequate fathering on children. International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 1968, 16, 72-78.

Grainsky, L. S., Murrilo, C. S., & Rozo, M. J. Hyperkinetic syndrome: Some aspects of the problematical in a group of fathers and of hyperkinetic sons. Revista Columbiana de Psiquiatria, 1971, 2 (7), 507-515.

Bratfos, O. Parental deprivation in childhood and type of future mental disease. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 1967, 43 (4), 453-461.

Brigham, J. C., Ricketts, J. L., & Johnson, R. C. Reported maternal and paternal behaviors of solitary and social delinquents. Journal of Consulting Psychology, 1967, 31, 420-422.

A study of the differences in ideological factors between solitary delinquents (those delinquents who usually broke the law alone solitarily) and social delinquents (those delinquents who usually broke the law with others or with a group). Solitary delinquents tended to report their fathers as more neglecting than did the social delinquents. Disturbed mother-son relationships were present in the solitary delinquent group to a far greater degree than in the social delinquent group.

Caputo, D. V. The parents of schizophrenics. Family Process, 1963, 2, 339-356.

The result did not support the dominant-mother, passive-father notion, so often reported to be present in the background of chronic schizophrenics. The results tended to support the notion that a hostile atmosphere is established in the home of a potential schizophrenic so that identification with either parent is precluded.

Cicchetti, D. V. Reported family dynamics and psychopathology: The reactions of schizophrenics and normals to parental dialogues. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1967, 72, 282-289.

Those who were classified as poor pre-morbid schizophrenics were more likely to describe their mothers as the dominant parent while those classified as good pre-morbid schizophrenics were more likely to describe their fathers as the dominant parent.

Clausen, J. A. Drug addiction. In R. K. Merton & R. A. Nesbit (Eds.). Contemporary social problems. New York: Harcourt, 1961.

Cloninger, C. R., & Guze, S. B. Female criminals: Their personal, familial, and social backgrounds. Archives of General Psychology, 1970, 23, 554-558.

Craig, J. E. Perceived parental attitudes and the effects of maternal versus paternal census and approval in good and poor premorbid hospitalized female schizophrenics. Dissertation Abstracts, 1966, 27, 1288.

Schizophrenics perceived their mothers as significantly more dominating and ignoring in comparison to their fathers than did members of the control group. Patterns of parental identification as related to schizoid characteristics were studied.

Datesman, S. K., & Schrag, A. R. The role of the father in guidance clinic consultations. Journal of Psychology, 1968, 68, 249-256.

Edwards, H. E. The relationship between reported early life experiences with parents and adult male homosexuality. Dissertation Abstracts, 1964, 24, 4793.

Eisner, V. Effect of parents in the home on juvenile delinquency. Public Health Reports, 1966, 81, 905-910.

Evans, R. B. Parental relationships and homosexuality. Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 1971, 5(4), 164-177.

Farina, A., & Holzberg, J. D. Attitudes and behaviors of fathers and mothers of male schizophrenic patients. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1967, 72, 381-387.

Ferracuti, F. Incest between father and daughter. In H. L. Resnick & M. E. Wolfgang (Eds.), Sexual behaviors: Social, clinical, and legal aspects. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown, 1972.

Friedman, A. S. The family and the female delinquent: An overview. In O. Pollock & A. S. Friedman (Eds.), Family Dynamics and female sexual delinquency. Palo Alto, California: Science and Behavior Books, 1969.

Delinquency characteristic of girls in father-absent homes may be an expression of sexual acting-out, a retaliation against a mother who denigrates the absent father.

Gallenkamp, C. R., Jr. Parents and their delinquent sons. Dissertation Abstracts, 1968, 29, 3085.

Fathers sanctioned delinquency by their inconsistent discipline, and by serving as antisocial models. The author suggests that the sanctioning concept is an important etiological factor in juvenile delinquency.

Gallenkamp, C. R., & Rychlak, J. F. Parental attitudes of sanction in middle-class adolescent male delinquents. Journal of Social Psychology, 1968, 75, 255-260.

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Glueck, S., & Glueck, E. Predicting delinquency and crime. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1959.

Glueck, S., & Glueck, E. Unraveling juvenile delinquency. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1950.

Erratic supervision by the father plus lack of affection by the mother were related to delinquency among boys.

Graff, R. L. Identification as related to perceived parental attitudes and powerlessness in delinquents and normals. Dissertation Abstracts, 1968, 29, 369.

Delinquents described their fathers as higher in punitiveness and lower in nurturance and love than did the nondelinquent group.

Gray, S. W. Perceived similarity to parents and adjustment. Child Development, 1959, 30, 91-107.

Grugier, T., Chesley, J., & Tutters, E. W. Paternal deprivation: A study of delinquent children. British Journal of Criminology, 1968, 9, 209-253.

Hall, C. L., Jr. Patterns of parental identification as related to schizoid behavior in grossly normal males. Dissertation Abstracts, 1966, 26, 7447.

Sons who identified with less adequate fathers were not significantly more schizoid than were sons who identified with more adequate fathers. This points to the importance of maternal control for schizoid pathogenesis in males.

Heacock, D. R., & Seale, C. Presence or absence of the father and its significance in adolescent boys admitted to a general psychiatric hospital. Paper presented to American Orthopsychiatric Association, Chicago, March, 1968.

Hetherington, E. M., & Stouvie, R. J. Patterns of family interaction and child-rearing attitudes related to three dimensions of juvenile delinquency. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1971, 78, 160-176.

Hezel, J. D. Some personality correlates of dimensions of delinquency. Dissertation Abstracts, 1969, 29, 3087.

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Jenkins, R. L. Psychiatric syndromes in children and their relation to family background. American Journal of Orthospychiatry , 1966, 36, 450-457.

Jenkins, R. The varieties of children's behavioral problems and family dynamics. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1968, 10, 134-139.

For the socialized delinquent, parental pathology was found to be more paternal than maternal, frequently involving an alcholic father.

Johnson, M. H., & Meadows, A. Parental identification among male schizophrenics. Journal of Personality, 1966, 34, 300-309.

Schizophrenic and personality disorder patients who were classified as father-dominant demonstrated better task performance than did the patients who were classified as mother-dominant.

Kayton, R., & Biller, H. B. Perception of parental sex-role behavior and psychopathology in adult males. Journal of Counseling and Clinical Psychology, 1971, 36, 235-237.

Kelly, F. J., & Baer, D. J. Age of male delinquents when father left home and recidivism. Psychological Reports, 1969, 25, 1010.

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Lang, D. M., Papenfuhs, R., & Walters, J. Delinquent females' perceptions and their fathers. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 475-481.

Lester, D. Punishment experiences and suicidal preoccupation. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1968, 113, 89-94.

Among the subjects who had attempted or threatened suicide, mothers tended to appeal more to their children's self esteem, while fathers scolded more, used more ridicule, and ignored the children more.

Liberman, J. J. The drug addict and the "cop out" father. Adolescence, 1974, 9(33), 7-14.

Mastropaolo, C. Role of the paternal image and its influence in the determination of homosexual behavior in young delinquents. Acta Paedopsychiatrica, 1967, 34(6), 167-174.

McKeown, J., & Chyatte, C. The behavior of fathers as reported by normals, neurotics, and schizophrenics. American Catholic Social Review, 1954, 15, 332-340.

McPherson, S. R. Parental interactions of various levels. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 1974, 158, 424-431.

Fathers of aggressive antisocial adolescents appeared to be emotionally isolated and non-communicative and to experience a locus of control in external authority

Medinnus, G. R. Delinquents' perceptions of their parents. Journal of Consulting Psychology, 1965, 29, 592-593.

Delinquent boys hold more negative attitudes toward their parents than nondelinquent boys, with the greatest difference being in the attitude toward the father.

Mitchell, D., & Wilson, W. Relationship of father absence to masculinity and popularity of delinquent boys. Psychological Reports, 1967, 20, 1173-1174.

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Murray, E. J., Seagull, A., & Geisinger, D. Motivational patterns in the families of adjusted and maladjusted boys. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1969, 33, 337-342.

Nash, J., & Hayes, F. The parental relationshiop of male homosexuals. Theoretical issues and a pilot study. Australia Journal of Psychology, 1965, 17, 35-43.

More passive than active homosexuals felt their fathers had been neglectful of them, lacked the affection of their fathers, reported that they disliked their fathers, reported that as children they were afraid of their fathers, reported that they liked their mothers more than their fathers.

Newman, G., & Denman, S. B. Felony and paternal deprivation: A sociopsychiatric view. International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 1970-1971, 17(1), 65-71.

Nye, I. F. Family relationships and delinquent behavior. New York: Wiley, 1958.

O'hearn, T. P. A comparison of fathers in abusive situations with fathers in non-abusive situations. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Denver, 1974.

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This article reports a study of 25 delinquent adolescent males with outpatient psychiatric treatment a condition of their parole. Twenty-three had negative father-son relationships. Group therapy helped to change their perception and relationships toward adults, especially authority figures.

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Ribner, S. A test of the Masculine Protest Theory of Anti-Social Behavior. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, New York University, 1972.

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Saba, M. The relationship of selected variables to parent-reported problems of children aged 2-17, seen in an outpatient clinic setting. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Rutgers University, 1971.

Schindler, S. Can the father be replaced? Genesis and therapy of criminal behavior of male adolescents. Jahrbuch for Psychologie, Psychotherapie, Und Medizinische Anthropologie, 1967, 15(1-2), 141-147.

Schofield, M. Sociological aspects of homosexuality. Boston: Little Brown and Co., 1965.

A larger proportion of homosexual groups report unsatisfactory parent-child relationships and father absence than subjects in the two non-homosexual control groups.

Schwartz, M. N. Father-son incest. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 1968, 9, 218-226.

Schwidder, W. On the significance of the father information and treatment of neuroses. Praxis Der Kinderpsychologie Und Kinderpsychiatrie, 1967, 16(6), 193-202.

Sichel, J. P. Considerations of the role of the father in anorexia nervosa. Revue de Neuropsychiatrie Infantile et d'Hygiene Mentale de l'Enfance, 1971, 19(11), 651-656.

Smith, R. M. The impact of fathers on delinquent males. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Oklahoma State University, 1974.

Smith, R. M., & Walters, J. Fathers of delinquent males: A review of the literature. Family Perspectice, 1975, 10, 31-37.

Springfield, F. B. Concept of father and ideal self in a group of criminals and non-criminals. Dissertation Abstracts, 1960, 21, 1258.

Stiegman, A. W. Father absence during early childhood and antisocial behavior. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1966, 71, 71-74.

Trunnell, T. L. The absent father's children's emotional disturbances. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1968, 19, 180-188.

Vogel, W., & Lauterbach, C. G. Relationships between normal and disturbed sons' percepts of their parents' behavior and personality attributes of the parents and sons. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1963, 19, 52-56.

Vogel, W., Livingston, M., Lauterbach, E., & Holloway, H. Relationship between memories of their parents' behavior and psychodiagnosis in psychiatrically disturbed soldiers. Journal of Consulting Psychology, 1964, 28, 126-132.

Psychiatrically disturbed patients have unfavorable images of their fathers. For most patients, an essentailly positive image of their mothers is reflected.

Welsh, R. S. Severe parental punishment and delinquency: A developmental theory. Paper presented at the American Psychological Association Convention, New Orleans, September, 1974.

Delinquency, particularly male delinquency, is a function of the severity of parental punishment, parental punishment is a more salient factor than social class.

Wold, P. Family structure in three cases of anorexia nervosa: The role of the father. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1973, 130, 1394-1397.

Wolff, S., & Acton, W. P. Characteristics of parents of disturbed children. British Journal of Psychiatry, 1968, 114, 593-601.

Wolkind W. D., Dunteman, G. H., & Bailey, J. P., Jr. Multivariate analyses of parents' MMPIs based on the psychiatric diagnoses of their children. Journal of Consulting Psychology, 1967, 31, 521-524.

Wright, D. M. Thought disorder in the parents of poor-premorbid male schizophrenics. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1973, 29(4), 472-475.

Yamazaki, M. A study of school phobia: II. Family dynamics that obstruct socialization of chronic cases with main reference to the personalities of the fathers. Journal of Mental Health, 1973, 21, 29-48.

VII. Children's Views on Fathering

Ammons, R. B., & Ammons, H. S. Parent preferences in young children's doll-play interviews. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1949, 490-505.

In doll play, boys (but not girls) as young as 2 and 3 years old chose the father doll in some situations that seemed very much mother-oriented such as the one in which the parent fed the child.

Armentrout, J. A., & Burger, G. K. Children's reports of parental childrearing behavior at five grade levels. Developmental Psychology, 1972, 7, 42-48.

Droppleman, L. F., & Schaefer, E. S. Boys' and girls' reports of maternal and paternal behavior. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1963, 67, 648-654.

Emmerich, W. Young children's discrimination of parent and child roles. Child Development, 1959, 30, 405-419.

Gardner, L. P. An analysis of children's attitudes toward father. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1947, 70, 3-28.

Kagan, J. The child's perception of the parent. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology. 1956, 53, 257-258.

Both boys and girls perceived their mothers as friendlier and their fathers as more punitive and dominant.

Kagan, J., Hosken, B., & Watson, S. The child's symbolic conceptualization of the parents. Child Development, 1961, 32, 625-636.

Fathers were perceived as more fear arousing, more confident, and more punitive than were mothers. Both boys and girls tended to perceive the father as more punitive and girls indicated a desire to be like the mother, but at the same time perceived the father as wiser and stronger.

Kagan, J., Lemkins, J. The child's differential perception of parental attributes. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1960, 61, 440.

Landreth, C. Four-year-olds' notions about sex appropriateness of parental care and companionship activities. Merrill-Palmer Quarterly, 1963, 9, 175-183.

Lynn, D. B., & Cross, A. D. Parent preference of preschool children. Journal of Marriage and Family, 1974, 36, 555-559.

In individual sessions with 150 pre-school children aged two through four, youngsters were asked to choose which parent (in the next room) they wanted to participate with them in each of seven play activities. Boys showed a strong father preference. Girls showed no parent preference when age groups were combined, but younger girls preferred fathers.

Rubin, D. Parental schemata of Negro primary school children. Psychological Reports, 1969, 25, 60-62.

Schvaneveldt, J. R., Freyer, M., & Ostler, R. Concepts of "badness" and "goodness" of parents as perceived by nursery school children. Family Coordinator, 1970, 19, 98-103.

Preschool children believe that a good father does not spank, does not lock doors, feeds you when your mother is not home, and likes and helps mother.

Vaughan, G. Attitudes of rural school children toward their parents. Journal of Educational Research, 1966, 59, 450-455.

Rural school children indicated that the father was basically viewed as an authority figure. Responses of boys referred for psychiatric treatment showed far more interaction occurs between father and son than between mother and son; sons evidenced a greater resistance to their mothers than to their fathers.

VIII. Nontraditional Fathering

A. Fathers: Nontraditional Roles

This section contains references to various kinds of non-traditional father roles--such as single unwed fathers, divorced fathers, step-fathers and foster fathers.

Atkin, E., & Rubin, E. Part-time father. A guide for the divorced father. New York: The Vanguard Press, Inc., 1976.

Beck, J. The unmarried teen father. Today's Health, February, 1965.

Barber, D. Unmarried fathers. London: Hutchinson & Co., Ltd., 1975.

Bowerman, C. E., & Irish, D. P. Some relationships of step-children to their parents. Marriage and Family Living, 1962, 24, 113-121.

Stepchildren of both sexes perceived that the stepmother discriminates against them more than the stepfather.

Burgess, J. K. The single-parent family: A social and sociological problem. Family Coordinator. 1970, 19, 137-144.

Calderone, M. S. The married teenage. Journal of the International College of Surgeons, 1965, 43, 442-447.

Caughlan, J. Psychic hazards of unwed paternity. Social Work. Chicago, Florence Grittention Assn. of America, Inc., 1960, 9 pp.

Chaskel, R. Changing patterns of services of unmarried parents. Social Work, January 1968, 49(1), 3-10.

Child Welfare League of America standards for services to unmarried parents. Child Welfare League of America, Inc., New York, 1960.

Choate, E., & Gallagher, U. M. Unmarried parents: A guide for the development of services in public welfare. Bureau of Public Assistance and Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

Clayton, P. N. Meeting the needs of the single parent family. Family Coordinator, 1971, 20, 327-336.

Davids, L. Foster fatherhood: The untapped resource. The Family Coordinator, 1971, 20, 49-54.

Dickette, R., & Stevenson, N. The legal rights of unmarried fathers: The impact of the recent court decisions. The Social Service Review, 1973, 47, 1-15.

Divorced fathers' weekend: Time to reassert love for children. New York Times, June 2, 1969.

Gallagher, U. What of the unmarried parent. Journal of Home Economics, 1963, 55, 401-405.

Gasser, R. D., & Taylor, C. M. Role adjustment of single parent fathers with dependent children. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 397-402.

Goode, W. J. Illegitimacy in the Caribbean social structure. American Sociological Review, 25(1). American Sociological Assn., New York, 1960, 21-30.

Haas, W. Reaching out - A dynamic concept in casework. Social Work. National Assn. of Social Workers. New York. July, 1959. 41-45.

Howard, M. Improving services for young fathers. Sharing. New York: Child Welfare League of America. Spring 1975.

Juhasz, A. M. The unmarried adolescent parent. Adolescence, 1974, 9, 263-272.

Klein, C. The single parent experience. New York: Walker, 1973.

Leader, A. L. Family therapy for divorced fathers and others out of home. Social Casework, 1973, 54, 13-19.

Massarik, F. R. The unmarried father: New approaches for helping unmarried young parents. Psychological Abstracts, 1972, 47, 06634.

McCormick, M. Stepfathers: What the literature reveals. LaJolla, California: Western Behavioral Sciences Institute, 1974.

McFadden, M. Bachelor fatherhood. New York: Walker Publishing Compnay, Inc., 1974.

Mendes, H. A. Single fathers. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 439-444.

Meriam, A. S. The stepfather in the fmaily. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1940.

Morlock, M. The fathers of children born out of wedlock. Washington, D.C.: Children's Bureau, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

Nielson, K. M. An experience in service with the unmarried father. Chicago: Florence Crittenton Assn. of America, Inc., 1959.

Orthner, D., Brown, T., & Ferguson, D. Single-parent fatherhood: An emerging life style. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 429-438.

Oshman, H. P., & Manosevitz, M. Father absence: Effects of stepfathers upon psychosocial development in males. Developmental Psychology, 1976, 12, 479-480.

"Stepfathering" is an important factor in alleviating the deleterious effects of father absence. Subjects in the stepfather group had higher scores than father-absent subjects on industry vs. inferiority. Father-present subjects had higher scores than father-absent subjects on trust vs. mistrust, autonomy vs. shame or doubt, and industry vs. inferiority (three of the six Ericksonian crisis stages).

Pannor, R. Casework aids for reaching and working with unmarried fathers. Illegitimacy: Data and Findings for Prevention, Treatment and Policy Formulation. National Council on Illegitimacy, New York, 1965.

Pannor, R. Casework service for unmarried fathers. Children, March/April, 1963, 65-70.

Pannor, R. The forgotten man. Nursing Outlook, November, 1970.

Pannor, R. Fright-plight of the unwed father. Teen, December, 1967.

Pannor, R. Reaching unmarried fathers and effecting treatment for them, National Council on Illegitimacy, New York, 1963.

Pannor, R. The teenage unwed father, in human reproduction problems of the adolescent. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, June, 1971.

Pannor, R., & Evans, B. W. The unmarried father: An integral part of casework services to the unmarried mother. Child Welfare. Child Welfare League of America, New York, N. Y. March, 1967.

Pannor, R., Evans, B. W., & Massarik, F. Standardized case recording in casework practice and research: The standardized case recording form as a tool in the study of unwed parenthood. Child Welfare. Child Welfare League of America, Inc., New York. December, 1967.

Pannor, R., Evans, B. W., & Massarik, F. The unmarried father: Demonstration and evaluation of an assertive casework approach. (Grant No. S-128). U.S. Children's Bureau, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. February, 1967.

Pannor, R., Evans, B. W., Massarik, F. The unmarried father. Springer Publishing Co., New York, 1971.

Pauker, J. D. Fathers of children conceived out of wedlock: Pregnancy, high school, psychological test results. Developmental Psychology, 1971, 4, 215-218.

Peer, E. Bachelor fathers. Cosmopolitan, July, 1974, 177(2), 108-110.

Perkins, E. F., & Grayson, S. The juvenile unwed father. The Quarterly, 22 (3), Pennsylvania Assn. on Probation, Parole and Correction, Philadelphia. Autumn, 1965.

Platts, H. K. A public agency's approach to natural fathers. Child Welfare, 1968, 47, 530-537.

Pope, H. Unwed mothers and their sex partners. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1967, 29, 555-567.

Rallings, E. M. The special role of stepfather. The Family Coordinator, 1976, 25, 445-450.

Robbins, M. B. The dynamics of unwed fatherhood. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of California, 1975.

Robbins, M. B., & Lynn, D. B. The unwed father: Generation recidivism and attitudes about premarital intercourse in California Youth Authority wards. Journal of Sex Research, 1973, 9, 334-341.

Rowan, M., & Pannor, R. An assertive casework approach to the older unmarried father. Child Welfare, March, 1961.

Rowan, M., & Pannor, R. Work with teenage unwed parents and their families. Child Welfare, December, 1959.

Sauber, M. The role of the unmarried father. Welfare in Review, 1966, 4, 15-18.

Schlesinger, B. The one-parent family: An overview. Family Coordinator, 1966, 15, 133-138.

Shubin, S. The forgotten man - a program for unmarried fathers. SKF Psychiatric Reporter, 1968, 37, 8-9.

Sister, Ann, D. C. Counseling the unmarried father. Chicago. Florence Crittendon Assn. of America, Inc., 1959, 5pp.

Vincent, C. E. Unmarried fathers and their mores: "Sexual exploiter" as an ex post facto label. American Sociological Review, 1960, 25, 40-46.

Weigand, J. The single father. Ms., January, 1973, 1, 29-31.

Wilson, K., Zurcher, L. A., McAdams, D. C., & Curtis, R. L. Stepfathers and stepchildren: An exploratory analysis from two national surveys. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1975, 37, 526-536.

No substantial differences were found between children in natural parent and stepfather families on interpersonal relationships, delinquency, and other social characteristics.

Winston, M. P., & Forsher, T. Nonsupport of legitimate children by affluent fathers as a cause of poverty and welfare dependence. Santa Monica: Rand Corporation, 1971.

Young, L. R. Out of wedlock. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1954.

B. Father Figures? Male Child Care Workers

Burtt, M. The effect of a man teacher. Young Children, 1965, 21(2), 93-97.

Greenberg, M. The male early childhood teacher: An appraisal. Young Children, 1977, 32, 34-38.

Kendall, E. We have men on the staff. Young Children, 1972, 27, 358-362.

Kyselka, W. Young men in a nursery school. Childhood Education, 1966, 42, 293-299.

Lee, P. C. Male and female teachers in elementary schools: An ecological analysis. Teachers College Record, 1973, 75, 79-98.

Lee, P. C., & Wolinsky, A. L. Male teachers of young children: A preliminary study. Young Children, 1973, 28, 342-352.

Levine, J. Men who care for children. New York: Lippincott, in press.

Milgram, J. E., & Sciarra, D. J. Male preschool teachers: The realities of acceptance. The Educational Forum, 1974, 38, 245-247.

Robinson, B. E. Sex-typed attitudes, sex-typed contingency behaviors, and personality traits of male caregivers. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, New Orleans, March 1977.

Seifert, K. The best men for child care work. Child Care Quarterly, 1975, 4, 188-193.

IX. Correlates of Urbanization and Occupations of Fathers

Aberle, D. F., & Naegele, K. D. Middle-class fathers' occupational role and attitude toward children. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1952, 22, 366-378.

Interviewed fathers did not see a connection between their jobs and any effect on their family life. Upper-middle class fathers expected their sons to go to college and then to take up business or a profession, but they anticipated that their daughters would marry rather than take up a career.

Aldous, J. Occupational characteristics and the male's role performance in the family. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1969, 31, 707-712.

Aldous, J. The restoration of the lower class male as household head--support for the Moynihan thesis. Moynihan Report, 1967.

This study examines the relationship between a man's position as wage earner and his family participation. Interviews were conducted with 122 white and 46 Negro low-income married males living with their families. The interviews revealed that, although no such systematic trend emerges for the white group, among the Negro sample groups there is a negative correlation between the wife's employment and the husband-father's participation in the family. Experimental control of possible confounding factors such as family size, age of the youngest child, and size of husband's income did not significantly reverse this trend.

Barclay, J. R., Stilwell, W. E., & Barclay, L. K. The influence of paternal occupation on social interaction measures in elementary school children. Journal of Vocational Behavior, 1972, 2, 433-446.

Beytagh, L. A. Industrialization, child-rearing practices, and children's personality. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1969, 115, 195-216.

Debord, L. E. Structure of occupational experience, paternal values, and son's school adjustment. ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 051 505.

By interview, relationships between childrearing values and paternal participation in the son's development are examined, as is the relationship between childrearing values and son's achievement. A sample of 448 black and white male heads of household with male children between the ages of 5 and 21 were included in the analysis. The findings indicate that: (1) Although occupation and childrearing values are significantly correlated for both black and white samples, occupation exerts an independent influence upon values among Negroes only; and (2) Among blacks, financial stability both in the present and over generations is very important as an explanation of variation in achievement levels.

Dyer, W. G. A comparison of families of high and low job satisfaction. Marriage and Family Living, 1956, 18, 58-60.

Job satisfaction of the father is communicated to the child and also affects the parent's job aspirations for the child.

Grinder, R. E. A study of the influences of the father's job and social status on the occupational and social goals of youth. Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin University, 1967. ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 016 849 .

Involvement in school activities was least among boys who possessed low academic standing, low academic aspirations, low father-son agreements, and low father occupational level. Strong youth-culture interests, and, to a lesser extent, low father-orientation were related to low school commitment. Youth culture incentives in the context of a few same-sex friends seemed to be given impetus by low regard for the job held by the father figure. It was suggested that an important aspect of rehabilitating potential dropouts would be to provide appropriate father surrogates (work-role models for potential dropouts).

Hurley, J. R., & Hohn, R. L. Shifts in child-rearing attitudes linked with parenthood and occupation. Developmental Psychology , 1971, 4, 324-328.

Jackson, R. M. Father identification, achievement, and occupational behavior of rural youth, Journal of Vocational Behavior, 1974, 4(1), 85-96.

The hypotheses predicting that higher identification male subjects have higher levels of aspiration, more self-confidence and greater satisfaction with school experiences were confirmed by data.

Jenson, P. G., & Kirchner, W. K. A national answer to the question, "Do sons follow their fathers' occupations?" Journal of Applied Psychology, 1955, 39, 419-421.

Mead, M. Changing patterns of parent-child relations in an urban culture. International Journal of Psychoanalysis, 1957, 38, 369-378.

Mowsesian, R., Heath, B., & Rothney, J. W. Superior students' occupational preferences and their father's occupations. Personnel & Guidance Journal, 1966, 45, 238-242.

Mugge, R. H. Age differentials for AFDC children by status of father. Welfare Review, 1966, 4, 10-11.

X. Father Absence, Loss, or Neglect in Relation to Child Behaviors

Aldous, J. Children's perceptions of adult role assignment: Father absence, class, race, and sex influences. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1972, 34, 55-56.

Ancoma, L. Empirical contribution to the problem of paternal identification, Contributi Dell'Instituto Di Psicologia, 1967, 29, 1-43.

Ancoma, L. Process of identification with father. Rivista Di Psicologia, 1965, 59, 311-315.

Anderson, R. E. Where's dad? Paternal deprivation and delinquency. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1968, 18, 641-649.

Atkinson, B. R., & Ogston, D. G. The effect of father absence on male children in the home and school. Journal of School Psychology, 1974, 12, 213-221.

Bach, G. R. Father fantasies and father-typing in father-separated children. Child Development, 1946, 17, 63-80.

Baggett, A. T. The effect of early loss of father upon the personality of boys and girls in late adolescence. Dissertation Abstracts, 1967, 28(1-B), 356-357.

Baker, S. L., Fagen, S. A., Fischer, E., Janda, E. J., & Cove, L. A. Impact of father absence on personality factors of boys: I. An evaluation of the military family's adjustment. Paper presented at the 44th annual meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association, Washington, D. C., 1967.

Father-absent boys exhibit increased masculine striving and poorer peer adjustment but no significant changes in dependency behavior deterioration.

Baker, S. L. Impact of father absence: Problems of family reintegrating following prolonged father absence. Paper presented at the 45th Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association, Illinois, 1968.

Family adaptation during father absence was marked by social introversion, role reversal and developmental phase prolongation. The families coped by means of direct, appropriate problemsolving and substitute gratifications.

Baker, S. L., Fisher, E. G., & Cove, L. A. Impact of father absence on personal factors of children. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1967, 37(2), 269.

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Postscript

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